

INTIMATIONS.

T U I T I O N .

MR. WILLIAM SWEETMAN, Teacher of Languages, will be glad to receive PUPILS. Under his new system, Mr. SWEETMAN can impart a fair knowledge of any European Language, within three months. Arrangements are now being made to form DAY and EVENING CLASSES.

Mr. SWEETMAN undertakes Translation in all European Languages and offers his Services as Interpreter.

Terms strictly moderate.

Apply to
COLLEGE CHAMBERS,
Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1885. [1034]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are hereby informed that, if upon their arrival in this port, any of the Company's Vessels should be at hand, orders may be sent to the Head Office, No. 1, Poole Street, Hongkong, 1st April, 1885. [1066]

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at 1/2 per cent. per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENTS of all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. GOUGHTRIE
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [1084]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1885. [1066]

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at 1/2 per cent. Nett premium per Annum.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [1549]

NOTICE.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE of CUSTOMERS the Productions of the "CHINA-OAR COMPANY, LIMITED," can be forwarded by海船, via MAIL FOR CASH, at No. 3, Poole Street, Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [116]

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

Accumulated Funds (last Dec., 1884) £2,646,527

Annual Revenues... Do... £2,883,824

Schistose Assurances... Do... £20,467,582

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to receive proposals for LIFE ASSURANCE Policies, will be issued immediately on Acceptance of same by the Board of Directors in Shanghai.

THE BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1885. [1208]

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE ASSURANCE ONLY.

Particulars mutual; all profits belong to Policyholders, and apportionments are made annually.

STANDARDS FOR YEAR ENDING

31st December, 1884. [15]

Accumulated Funds... £10,127,930

Sums over all liabilities... £2,036,332

and Reserves Funded... £2,836,332

to valuation made by the Government... £2,846,345.

C. SETON LINDSAY,

Ros. Manager,

Department of the East.

BIRLEY, DALEYMPLE & CO.,

Agents, Hongkong. [461]

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [11]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1882. [195]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at the extent of £65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELOHES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [12]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877.

IN HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

ELIJS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1885. [1430]

TO BE LET.

OFFICES AND CHAMBERS, NO. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, lately occupied by MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Apply to

BIRD & PALMER,

Who will exhibit Plans and arrange Offices to suit requirements.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1885. [1717]

TO BE LET.

N. 1, ALBANY-SIX ROOMS OUT-OF-OFFICES, and GARDEN, Gas and Water laid on. Possession 1st February next.

OFFICES and ROOMS in Queen's Road Central.

GODOWN ON Water Side of FLITCHES BUILDINGS.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1885. [1440]

TO LET.

COLLEGE CHAMBERS (late HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS), Single Rooms or Suites of Apartments.

No. 4, PADDEN'S HILL.

HOUSER'S VILLA, POKEFOOT.

Apply to

DAVID SASQUON-SONS & CO.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1885. [31]

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE DETACHED RESIDENCE known as "CHAIENGKENGOWE" came Read Terms Moderate.

Apply to

HO KAI

10, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1885. [1430]

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [32]

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

HOUSE NO. 11, MOSQUE JUNCTION.

Apply to

J. A. DE CARVALHO.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1885. [2055]

TO BE LET.

NO. 4, RICHMOND TERRACE.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, Cool in Summer, pleasantly situated and commanding picturesque views—TENNIS COURT.

Apply to

J. D. HUMPHREYS.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1885. [1037]

TO BE LET.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Godown ready to STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.

Also

E-type GODOWNS to be LET.

Apply to

MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1881. [1831]

TO LET.

THE BUNGALOW with LAWN, TENNIS-GROUND and GARDEN, at Dock Bay, Kowloon.

Apply to

I. P. MADAR,

Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1885. [2081]

TO LET.

MEATS AND SALMON, CALIFORNIA FLOUR and MEALS.

IRON MANTELS, STONES and MONUMENTS.

AMERICAN BILLIARD and POOL TABLES.

AMERICAN CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

BORAX REFINED & POWDERED.

ELECTRIC FAMILY SOAP.

A. HINZ,

Agent.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1885. [1632]

TO LET.

THE PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

THE POLICIES of the Company impose no restriction upon Residence or Travel.

LOWE'S LIFE and BETTER RETURNS offered by any other Life Insurance Company represented in this Colony.

A. HINZ,

Agent for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1885. [1631]

TO LET.

SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE SINGAPORE.

We are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on usual Terms at Current Rates. All Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not are entitled to Share in the Bonuses.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July, 1885. [1277]

TO LET.

THE DAILY PRESS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9th, 1885.

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TO LET.

THE DAILY PRESS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER

EXTRACT.

WORTHINESS.

Whatever lacks purpose is evil; a pool without ponds ellows.
Not any one step had chance fashioned on the infant's stairway of time;
Nor ever came good without labour, in toil, or in science and art;
It must be brought out through the mists—born out of the cloud and the heat.

Why plough in the stubble with ploughshares? Why winnow the chaff from the grain?
Ah, since all of His gifts must be toiled for, since truth is not born without pain!

It gives not to the worthy, the weak, or the foolish in needs;
Who giveth but chaff at the need-time shall reap but a harvest of weeds.

As the pyramid builted of vapour is blown by His whirlwinds to nought,
So the song without truth is forgotten: His poem to man is man's poem.

Whatever is strong with a purpose, in humbleness wavers, and grows.

I know to the Master of singers: He toucheth it, saying, "Endro!"

THE ROAD TO MANDALAY.

Five years ago, Captain C. A. Barker, of the 39th Regiment, wrote the following interesting account of the Irrawaddy River as a military route to Mandalay:

"By far the best route for an invading force is that of the valley of the Irrawaddy. Here both Nature and art assist, for now the journey to Prome across the swamps of the Delta, which in the First Burmese War took troops weeks to perform, may be made by rail in ten hours; while from Prome to Mandalay there is the magnificent waterway of the Irrawaddy, in no part less than 1,200 yards across, and in many places expanding to a width of five or six miles. It is navigable at all times of the year, and in the rainy season could be ascended by vessels of almost any draught. The river at Thayetmyo, where it is 2,500 yards broad, is in the height of the rains thirty-six feet above low water level. At the junction of the Government, in case of need, is the fleet of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, which consists of steamers and flat-top boats of carrying 15,000 men provisioned for a month. There is also a number of steam-launches belonging to Government and to private firms which could be obtained if required. A steamer with one of these flats, which resemble large floating sheds, loaded on each side of it, can steam six miles an hour against the stream; therefore, anchoring at night as they usually do, the passage from Prome to Mandalay (about 300 miles) would occupy four days, and from Thayetmyo to Mandalay (about 250 miles) a little more than three and-a-half days. On moon-light nights when the river is really full, navigation is possible by night as well as by day, and it should not be forgotten that under favourable circumstances, the passage from Thayetmyo to Mandalay might be made in less than two days. Although the Irrawaddy is always navigable, yet the navigation is more difficult at some seasons of the year than at others. In the months of March and April, the river falls so low that the steamers, which only draw five feet of water, can often barely scrape through the shallows, though the channel in difficult places is carefully buoyed out, and the lead in constant use. At the end of the monsoon, when the river is falling, they have to proceed with extreme caution lest they should run on a sandbank, and, perhaps, be left high and dry for mousa. The only artificial obstacles to an advance are the forts at Manha and Ava. At Manha, which is forty miles above the frontier, there is a polygonal fort capable of holding some 2,000 men, built on a hill on the left bank of the river. It consists of three lines of earthwork, faced with masonry, one within the other, so that each of them would have to be breached or descended before the fort was taken, but it has no ditch or flank defences, not even at the gates. There is also a very small square redoubt in the town of Manha on the right bank of the river. It consists of a thick brick wall, about thirty feet high, in the interior of which are bomb-proof casements. It has no flank defences, and is unoccupied. The walls are so badly built that large cracks are visible in them, and the roofs of some of the bomb-proof casements have to be given additional support to prevent them from falling in. The wall of the old capital, Ava, the western face of which runs parallel to the river for about a mile, which exactly resembles that enclosing the city of Mandalay, consists of an earthen rampart about thirty feet thick and twenty-five feet high, faced on the outside with masonry, and with flanking buttresses at regular intervals. Exactly opposite Ava, and near the old town of Teagun, is a fort so placed as to be able to open fire on vessels going up the river, just as they are rounding a dangerous reef of rocks which extends close up to the walls. This fort is a polygonal redoubt with earthen ramparts riveted on the inside with masonry. It has no ditch, and with the exception of the gate, which is defended by a loop-hole wall, no flank defence. Higher up, on the left bank of the river, and placed so as to fire down it, is a very formidable-looking earth work, the ramparts of which resemble in the distance a railway embankment. It is riveted on the inside with masonry, and has neither ditch nor flank defence. The gateway, which is on the north side, is protected by a large earthen traverse.

A French engineer in the service of the King writes thus of these forts: "With out ditch, without flank defences, without expensive magazines, without traverses to protect the gunners, they're mere shell traps for the destruction of the garrison." No signs of armament are visible in any of them, and it is commonly believed they possess none. Further up, and also on the left bank, is the Pagoda of Shwe Kyi, which rises from a high masonry platform overlooking the Irrawaddy, which narrows here considerably; this, thought it is not looked upon as a fort, is really the strategic position of the river. On the opposite bank are the Teagun hills, the tops of which are in many cases covered by pagodas and form strong defensive positions. One or two of the hills at the southern extremity of the main channel of the river. The town is completely deserted, and its walls broken down, but a considerable population, principally Chinamen, still inhabit the suburbs. Six miles north of Amrapura is the present capital, which is situated at the distance of two and-a-half miles from the river in a marshy plain. This plain extends right up to the foot of the Shan mountains, covered with dense jungle, and a many miles below them, constitute an impenetrable barrier on the east. The approach from the south is rendered extremely difficult by the rivers and creeks which have to be crossed, and by the numerous defensive positions, formed by the remains of two former capitals, which might be occupied by an enemy. On the

north is an impassable morass, through which there is but one practicable road on the west; the space between the river and the city is occupied by thickly-populated suburbs, whilst the river side is defended by a high embankment, indented so as to enable it to be flanked by the fire of artillery, which runs from a point two miles north of the city to Amrapura.

HAVANA: FROM A TOURIST'S NOTE-BOOK.

The city of Havana, as it took shape and colour before me in the dawn of a February morning, was the pleasantest sight my eyes had fed on for many days, for I had just come from Florida, wretched architecture has not yet penetrated. Havana, viewed from the sea, is one of the most picturesque of cities. The boats with their striped awnings and lateen sails; the swarthy-boatsmen and their jargon; the flat-roofed houses with their painted walls, all remind you of Cadiz and Barcelona. Nor is the illusion dispelled when you land. The language you hear around you is that of the Peninsula; the fishermen lolling on the muelle, the beggars who importune you as you set foot upon the quay, the rugged lad sucking coconut or quarrelling over their watermelon, are all true children of Spain; Spanish are the narrow flagged streets, hung with gaily painted awnings; Spanish are the disreputable-looking cabins and swarthy cabinmen, and truly Spanish are the smells and sights. Havana must look to-day very much as it looked a hundred years ago, and as it will look a hundred years hence. The houses of the wealthier Cubans are as comfortable within as they are cheerful without. Outside, they look like prisons; you enter and find a palace. Not palatial in appointments, for with few exceptions, the rooms are bare and undecorated; but palatial in size. Many are constructed after the fashion introduced into Spain by the Moors, a style peculiarly adapted to the climate of the tropics. In the bright moonlight, when the fountain pattered softly through the air, sprinkling drops of spray, the contrast between the white marble and the broad green leaves of the palms, the bougainvilles with its clusters of purple or brilliant scarlet blossoms, clinging to the marble pillars, or drooping to the balustrade below, unite to paint as pretty a picture as the eye can desire. Society in Cuba consists of three distinct classes. First there is the Cuban society formed of the old colonists. These consider themselves the elite of the island, and hold somewhat apart from intercourse with the Spaniards or the foreigners. The golden days of the Cuban are past, and there is not much hope for their return. Formerly every Cuban had as much money as he knew what to do with. He never needed to take thought for the morrow; and his large estates, administered by his intendante, gave him no concern, and provided him with the means to satisfy almost every whim. The peace which put an end to ten years of desultory warfare saw the colonies almost wholly without resources. Of their wealthiest, many had spent their fortunes in the vain struggle for freedom, some had been banished, and many more left the island to settle in America or Europe. The power is in the hands of the Spanish officials, the wealth principally is that of the foreign merchants. The Cuban despises the whole tribe of Spaniards from the Captain-General downwards, and looks upon the foreign merchants much as Ivanhoe regarded Isaac of York. There is the Spanish society, composed of the officials who form the Government of the island, their families and dependents. These consider themselves the elite of the island, and hold somewhat apart from intercourse with the Spaniards or the foreigners. The golden days of the Cuban are past, and there is not much hope for their return. Formerly every Cuban had as much money as he knew what to do with. He never needed to take thought for the morrow; and his large estates, administered by his intendante, gave him no concern, and provided him with the means to satisfy almost every whim. The peace which put an end to ten years of desultory warfare saw the colonies almost wholly without resources. 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